

381 - 553 - 680 - (869 - 870)

4 Councils of Constantinople

- ① 1st called to confer victory over Arianism & established orthodox teaching of the Trinity. It also condemned the heresy of APOLLINARIANISM
- ② (553) 2nd called by Emperor Justinian I & was dominated by him. It condemned NESTORIAN writings & encouraged MONOPHYISITISM
- ③ (680) 3rd condemned MONOTHELETISM and a former Pope, HONORIUS I
- ④ (869-870) confirmed the condemnation

of PHOTIUS

the 3rd & 4th Councils are not
accepted as ecumenical by the
Orthodox Church

SEMI-ARIANISM

This heresy promoted in the 4th century by A CACIUS, which taught that Christ, the Son, was only like God the Father, was condemned by the First Council of Constantinople in 381.

381 AD

CONSTANTINOPLE 1 381

#2.
Ecumenical

Emperor Theodosius I Pope: St Damasus I
attended by ≈ 150 bishops: Sessions held
from May to July. Condemned
various brands of ARIANISM and
MACEDONIANISM which denied the
divinity of the Holy Spirit; Contributed
to formation of NICENE CREED.
Approved a canon which made the
bishop of Constantinople the ranking

fulate in the East with primacy next
to that of the Pope. Doubt about the
ecumenical character of this council
was resolved by the ratification of
its acts by popes and the Council
of CITALCEDON

Council summoned to Constantinople
by emperor Theodosius
reaffirmed the Nicene creed,
it had behind it the mass
of public opinion.

Henceforth the Arian doctrine
remained orthodox only
among the Goths and it
perished finally, in the 6th

century.

381

1912 Dates J-BK

Arian Controversy
was demolished at Constantinople

Jan. 11, 381

ATHANARIC enjoyed a splendid reception in Constantinople. The emperor, Theodosius, came out in person to meet him at his entrance into the city of the great Constantine.

Jan 25, 381

Athanasius died. Theodosius arranged his official funeral according to canon law. Political gestures of this sort lined the path toward the pacification of the Goths and the conclusion of the historically most important foedus in Oct. 382. After the death of their chief, the Goths submitted to the authority of Theodosius, who renewed the

Constantinian foedus

ULIFILAS died only a short time after
ATHANARIC, also in Constantinople. He was
given a splendid funeral.

The end of ATHANARIC meant also the end
of the ethnic identity of the TERVINGI

381

The First Council of Constantinople
the Creed of the Council of Nice
was enlarged.

381

MACEDONIANISM

Macedonius, bishop of Constantinople
denied the divinity of the Holy
Ghost, the 3rd person of the
Blessed Trinity.

The Council of Constantinople (AD 381)
condemned Macedonius and declared
the divinity of the Holy Ghost

C381
C 311 - C381

1912 Dates J-BK

or WULFILA

Translation of the Bible into Gothic
by ULFILA, Bishop of the
Goths (about 311 to about 381)

This is preserved in part in
the CODEX ARGENTÆUS, written
with silver letters on purple
parchment, now in the library
of the University of UPSALA.
ULFILA invented the Gothic

alphabet, taking his letters from the
Greek, adding some letters from the
Latin and from the RUNES.

Consecrated Bishop (341) by African bishop Eusebius
of Nicomedia.

381 AD.

Olympic games. Euk arpeles
won the boys' pancration

At the Council of Constantinople, in 381, the Nicene Creed was formulated. After this date, Arianism rapidly expired in the East though it lived on among Barbarians in the West until the 7th Century.

First Council of Constantinople
2nd Ecumenical Council of the
Catholic Church, that reunited
the church against Arianism
and issued definitive Nicene
Creed.

It ratified the Council of
Nicaea 325 A.D.

381 A.D.

APOLLINARIANISM

A heresy advanced by Apollinarius the younger, bishop of Laodicea in the 4th century. It taught that Christ had a human body and a human sensitive soul but not a rational soul, thus that Christ's human nature was incomplete. The heresy was condemned by the first Council of Constantinople in 381 A.D.

381

Council of Constantinople
Added to Nicene Creed

Spring 381

Theodosius took the first anti-Arian measures and in the spring of 381 convened a synod at Constantinople which is known as the 2nd ecumenical council. Among the ARIAN bishops who interceded with Theodosius was ULFILAS.

The Arians were promised a new council in 382. ULFILAS probably died in Constantinople in 383 during the 3rd synod convened on this religious controversy.

Theodosius I assembled a Council in Constantinople. There Arianism was condemned as heresy; the Nicene Creed was reaffirmed, and the doctrine of consubstantiality of the spirit was endorsed, giving the doctrine of the Trinity its definite form.

SECOND ECUMENICAL Council,
Theodosius the Great (379 → 395)
was first to prohibit the practice
of pagan religion altogether.
The Council brought the
Arian controversy to final
conclusion.

The Council adopted the
NICENE CREED

The 2nd Ecumenical Council of the Church; the first at Constantinople situated in the Bosphorus, the seat of the Byzantine Empire. Endorsed the NICENE Creed, condemned the Arian and Macedonian heresies and formulated the Catholic doctrine concerning the Divinity of the Holy Ghost.

FIRST COUNCIL OF CONSTANTINOPLE

SECOND Ecumenical Council

Convened by Theodosius I to confer in
victory over ARIANISM.

The Council drew up a dogmatic statement
on the Trinity and defined for the Holy
Spirit the same divinity expressed for
the Son by the Council of NICAEA, 56
yrs earlier. The statement has been LOST,
but the work of the Council established

the orthodox teaching on the Trinity as it is held today. The Council condemned all varieties of Arianism along with the new heresy, APOLLINARIANISM.

The sessions (ATTENDED ONLY BY BISHOPS OF THE EAST), lasted 3 mo. GREGORY NAZIANZEN was reinstated as bishop of CONSTANTINOPLE & then made President of the Council when its first president, MELETIUS, of ANTIOCH died. Gregory resigned when the Council disregarded his wishes and elected FLAVIAN of ANTIOCH as Meletius' successor.

First Council of Constantinople

SECOND Ecumenical Council

one canon of the Council, making
the bishop of Constantinople second
only to the POPE in precedence
was NOT admitted in the West
until the Fourth Lateran Council
(1215)

C381
C 200

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Some heresies arose prior to
third century and the establishment
of the canon of the New Testament
and the writings of the early
fathers met these conditions

381

1912 Dates J-BK

The Apollinarian Controversy
in the Church ended.

Council of Constantinople
officially sanctioned the position
of the Byzantine organization
A city's position in the civil hierarchy
decided its precedence in the
ecclesiastical sphere

Nicene Creed was revised by
the First Council of Constantinople

Ecumenical Council of Constantinople (I)

Condemned Arianism

Condemned Macedonism

Contributed to formulation of
Nicene Creed.

Approved a Canon acknowledging
Constantinople as the second see after
Rome in honor and dignity.

381

The first Council of Constantinople
(2nd ecumenical) was held in 381 and
endorsed the NICENE Creed, condemned
the Arian and Macedonian heresies and
formulated the Catholic doctrine
concerning the divinity of the Holy
Ghost.

Theodosius the Great called the
Council of Constantinople

FIRST COUNCIL OF CONSTANTINOPLE
second oecumenical Council
of the Catholic Church. United
Church against Arianism
and issued definitive
Nicene Creed, ~~sub~~ ratifying
Council of Nicaea.

The Council of Constantinople, the doctrine of the Trinity completed

The council declared the Holy Ghost of the same substance as the Father and the Son and so completed the official trinity